

GEORGIA LEASE IS UP AGAIN

Judge Pardee Resumes the Hearing After a Ten Days' Rest.

MAJOR CUMMING ARGUES IT

He Drew the Papers on Which the Whole Case Hangs.

TWO PRESIDENTS ATTEND COURT

Mr. Alex C. King Presents the Louisville and Nashville's Side, Opposing Thomas and Ryan Claim.

The fight for control of the Georgia railroad was resumed yesterday morning in the United States circuit court before Judge Don A. Pardee.

This case was up ten days ago and after being partly heard was postponed until November 15th.

When the case was first taken up, Mr. Henry Crawford, counsel for General Thomas and Mr. Ryan, presented their side, arguing that in the original lease made by the Georgia railroad to William M. Wadley and in the leases made by the latter to the Louisville and Nashville and to the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia, the two lessee companies from Wadley were tenants in common and not partners as contended by the Louisville and Nashville.

Major J. B. Cumming, of Augusta, counsel for the Georgia, and Mr. Alex C. King, of King & Spalding, Atlanta, special counsel for the Louisville and Nashville, spoke yesterday.

Two railroad presidents were in court during the morning. Mr. Milton H. Smith, of the Louisville and Nashville, and Mr. H. M. Comer, of the Central. They sat side by side. On this question, however, they are far apart. The Central evidently sympathizing with Thomas and Ryan and the Georgia road with the Louisville and Nashville. Mr. Smith had come down from Louisville and Mr. Comer having been up from Savannah. Mr. Smith appeared to be deeply interested in the case as he stayed through all the argument. His company is greatly interested in the case as a road worth \$500,000 is involved.

Major Cumming directed his argument first to the point that neither the Central nor the Louisville and Nashville ever acquired any interest in property under the contract which they made with Mr. Wadley in 1881. All they got under that contract was the right to operate through commissioners the Georgia railroad and to share equally in the profits if there were any. The contracts carried no exclusive half interest to either one or the other of the subsidiaries. Major Cumming contended that these commissioners did not always pair off, three on one side and three on the other of a question. There was a seventh commissioner, selected by the other six, and he was the general manager of the road. He was chosen to operate for the joint interests of both. Major Cumming drew the original leases or contracts, the one which Mr. Wadley made with the Georgia and the two which he made subsequently with the other roads. These instruments were drawn, said he, with never a thought of any one else coming into the situation. The counsel went on to say that Mr. Wadley had no estate in the Georgia railroad to transfer, notwithstanding any opinion the speaker might express at some previous time. It seems that Mr. Crawford had run up on an opinion written by Major Cumming a few years ago when the question came up as to whether in case the Central defaulted on its share of the interest, the Louisville and Nashville ought to pay the whole amount. The Georgia's counsel had taken the position that the Louisville and Nashville was responsible for the whole amount if its co-lessee failed to put up.

Major Cumming declared that the Louisville and Nashville had no idea of contesting the old Central's half interest. The Louisville and Nashville recognizes that perhaps there are some rights attached to that interest, and that it is not going to any one by the Louisville and Nashville, that company stands ready to pay it after a proper accounting. The counsel for the Georgia road said that the Central's receiver, Mr. Comer, paid \$300,000 in the course of four years toward making up the Central's part of the deficit in the rental. Never but once has the Georgia road earned enough clear money to pay the full rental, which is \$600,000 a year.

"The Central had up \$500,000 in securities to protect the lessee. If the Central failed to pay its rent the securities would have been forfeited. So it had to go into its own treasury or lose its collateral. That is why the receiver paid out \$500,000 from the Central's treasury on account of the Georgia railroad lease. He wanted to save that \$500,000 or the securities which were supposed to be worth half a million."

Major Cumming added that these securities have shrunk in value. A large issue of Port Royal and Augusta bonds, amounting to \$50,000 par value, were wiped out by foreclosure of that company.

The Georgia still holds a certificate for about \$130,000 of Southwestern railroad stock, but the company was enjoined from using the certificate. As Major Cumming stated it, the securities originally put up by the Central have no value now. The Louisville and Nashville has made the full amount of the bond good by putting up

enough securities to protect the Georgia's stockholders.

The Georgia's counsel was speaking of the operation of the road by the two lessee companies, when Judge Pardee inquired what the effect would be on the public interest if the Southern railway and the Seaboard Air-Line were joint lessees of the Georgia.

Major Cumming replied that he did not think the public interest was in the mind of any party to the lease when it was made sixteen years ago.

Mr. Alex King discussed the Louisville and Nashville's side of the case for two hours, presenting it clearly and forcibly. He tersely reviewed his client's intervening claims and urged that the bankruptcy of the old Central extinguished its right under the Wadley contract to a voice in the control of the Georgia. He deemed that his bill was multifarious, and had been charged by Mr. Crawford, but stated that he would accept the designations given it by Mr. Crawford and admit it to be a "polyplot bill."

"Polyplot means a statement of something in different languages, several versions of the same thing. I am willing to stand on that word-polyplot," said Mr. King.

The attorney proceeded to construe the three leases or contracts on which this case hangs. He said that the original instrument executed between the Georgia Railroad Company and William M. Wadley transferred the right to operate the railroad for ninety-nine years. Mr. Wadley did not ask anything of the Louisville and Nashville and the Central railroad, but covenanted and agreed with them that they should operate the Georgia road through a board of commissioners. The absence of words of assignability in the contract between Wadley and the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia was no assignment of an estate or of a half-interest in the estate, he declared. In its nature the contract made by Wadley with the Louisville and Nashville and the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia was not an assignment of any interest in an estate. Then it follows that neither the Louisville and Nashville nor the Central had the right to transfer or assign the estate.

"Your honor asked this morning whether the Louisville and Nashville and the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia would have operated the Georgia railroad harmoniously. Of course it is possible that they might have jointly operated it in peace and harmony. But being strong competitors for business, I take it that they would soon be in litigation. Each would want business going to the west, and it is not probable that they would dwell together in peace and harmony."

Judge Pardee asked Mr. King's views on the reason for the arrangement made between Mr. Wadley and the lessee companies. These roads and Wadley agreed that each road should choose three commissioners and these six should select a seventh to operate the Georgia railroad. Mr. King replied that he thought this scheme was invented so that it would not appear that the two lessee railroads were dealing direct with the Georgia railroad and obtaining control of the property. The Louisville and Nashville has made good the entire amount of the deficit in rental for a year or more. Thomas and Ryan offered to make it good once and the Central made an offer at another time. The Georgia's officials had declined to accept from either, stating that the rental had been paid.

Judge Pardee asked if the collateral put up by the old Central had ever been tendered by the Georgia to any one. Mr. King answered that it had not been. The Georgia's general manager did not know to whom to account. The Central had claimed the old half-interest. The Mercantile Trust Company which bought in certain of the Central's assets for the reorganization committee, had filed a claim and Thomas and Ryan, the reorganizers, claimed that they were entitled to the old Central's half-interest in the lease and everything that went with it.

Mr. King denied that the Kentucky constitution interfered with the Louisville and Nashville holding a part or a whole interest in a railroad in Georgia. At the conclusion of his argument the court took a recess until this morning at 10 o'clock.

The Southern Is Open.

All quarantine regulations are off in Alabama north of a line drawn through Greenville below Montgomery.

Mississippi will take off her quarantine except over the lower part of the state in a day or so.

The Southern railway is now clear of all quarantine restrictions. Every point on the system is open. The old schedules west of Columbus will be resumed in a day or so.

Mr. St. John Says So.

A denial has been published of the report that General Passenger Agent T. J. Anderson, of the Seaboard Air-Line, was to be succeeded at an early date.

Vice President St. John says that the report is entirely erroneous and without foundation. He is there to stay, says Mr. St. John, and he knows.

In this connection it may be stated Mr. Anderson published in last week's Railway Age a communication on the Seaboard differentials in passenger rates.

MARY A. LIVERMORE'S NEW BOOK

"The Story of My Life or Sunshine and Shadow of Seventy Years."

This new and superbly illustrated book is the crowning life work of the famous Mary A. Livermore, and, as she herself states, is the last thing she will ever write from her pen. It is a thrilling narrative of her life from infancy to old age, portraying the sunshine and shadow of seventy years of a most marvelous career, told in her own words.

The book is sold only by agents, and is published by the old and well-known firm of A. D. Worthington & Co., Hartford, Conn., whose imprint is sufficient guarantee of the excellence of this first-class volume.

A Quaker Case.

From The North Georgia Citizen.

A strange case of convulsions occurred in our vicinity last week. William Beauden, a youth of perhaps eighteen years, was taken on the 1st ultimo with convulsions and the cause has been quite puzzling. He is perfectly conscious during the paroxysms, and can tell within five minutes of the time he will be seized with one and can tell whether it will be light or

MAY PARALLEL THE GEORGIA

The Charleston and Western Carolina Will Not Remain Bottled Up.

MAY BUILD A NEW LINE HERE

An Offer Reported To Have Been Made to the Louisville and Nashville.

PRICE ASKED FOR IT WAS TOO HIGH

If Thomas and Ryan Fail To Get an Interest in the Georgia Lease, Then a New Road May Come.

Will the Georgia railroad be paralleled from Atlanta to Augusta?

That depends.

Mr. Henry Crawford, who is associated with General Sam Thomas and Mr. Thomas Ryan in the ownership of the Charleston and Western Carolina, says that system will not remain bottled up at Augusta. Mr. Crawford is its vice president and general counsel.

Sunday's Constitution contained a dispatch from Augusta stating that half a dozen officers and employees of the Charleston and Western Carolina had published a notice of their intention to apply for a charter for a road from Augusta to Atlanta.

Mr. Crawford, who is in Atlanta engaged in the suit for control of a half interest in the lease of the Georgia road, was asked yesterday if he and Messrs. Thomas and Ryan are behind the application for a charter for the proposed road.

"I reserve my answer," he replied.

"If you lose this case will you parallel the Georgia?"

Again Mr. Crawford declined to answer.

"If you win this case and get a half interest in the lease of the Georgia, will your employees on the Charleston and Western Carolina go ahead and build a competing line?"

Mr. Crawford smiled. "The situation is such now that we cannot discuss our plans," the attorney answered.

"But this is certain," he added. "We do not intend to remain bottled up at Augusta. We have a system of about 350 miles in South Carolina. It is capable of being made a very good system. We have a contract for entrance into Charleston and we want an outlet to the west. And we are going to get it."

The contract to which Mr. Crawford referred is one with the Plant system which will allow the Charleston and Western Carolina to go into Charleston over its tracks from Yemassee. What conditions are imposed is not known, but perhaps it is conditional upon the Western Carolina being a western connection. It will be remembered that when the announcement was made last spring that such an alliance had been made, a denial was given to it. Mr. Crawford says there is a contract for entrance into Charleston. The Charleston and Western Carolina extends from Augusta to Spartanburg, with branches to Wallburg and Greenville. There is also a line from Augusta to Port Royal. These lines formerly were controlled by the Central of Georgia.

At Augusta this system connects with the Central of Georgia and the Georgia railroad for western business, the Georgia being the strong line. The Georgia gives all its traffic, or practically all, which is bound for Charleston to the South Carolina and Georgia, its preferred connection. The Thomas and Ryan system has no friend there, and it has to fight hard for everything it gets. Naturally it desires a western outlet. Unless it gets one it remains a local system.

This throws some light on the motive for the proceedings brought by Thomas and Ryan to get established in the lease of the Georgia. Could they win that point in the courts, they would be in a position to say to the Georgia road that it must at least divide its business.

There is another story about their move. Here is the way it was put yesterday by a gentleman who has official connection with one of the roads concerned:

"General Thomas and Mr. Ryan want to sell their system, the Charleston and Western Carolina, to the Louisville and Nashville. A proposition has been made by them to the Louisville and Nashville. Their price was considered to be too high and was not accepted. If they are put in possession of the old Central railroad's half interest in the lease of the Georgia, they will be in a better position to get their price, or, failing in that, they will be enabled to divert some of the through business from the west and thus operate their road perhaps on a paying basis. I take it that this fight in the court and this movement to get a charter for a parallel road are plays to force the Louisville and Nashville to buy. Another line between Atlanta and Augusta is not needed and it would, of course, injure the Georgia road's earning capacity. As it stands now, that road is good to earn from \$500,000 to \$600,000 a year. It never has earned \$200,000 in one year except once. Last year, however, it made a very good showing, and it is working up toward the \$600,000 mark. The Georgia's stockholders are guaranteed \$500,000 a year rental under the lease. If the road does not earn it, the lessee or lessees have to make up the deficit. A competing line would cut down the Georgia's earnings considerably and the deficit would be much larger.

"I presume that if the Georgia were paralleled, Messrs. Thomas and Ryan would count on making connection here with the Southern railway. It would not, of course, be in any better position with regard to the Louisville and Nashville, which would send all its through business from the west over the Georgia."

The proposed route for the new road is announced to be about twenty-five miles shorter than the Georgia between Atlanta and Augusta.

From what Mr. Crawford said about getting an outlet to the west, the inference is plain that if he loses this case which is now being heard in the United States court, more will be heard from the scheme to build a new railroad from Atlanta to Augusta. If he wins the case, there will be no reason to build it.

A Quaker Case.

From The North Georgia Citizen.

A strange case of convulsions occurred in our vicinity last week. William Beauden, a youth of perhaps eighteen years, was taken on the 1st ultimo with convulsions and the cause has been quite puzzling. He is perfectly conscious during the paroxysms, and can tell within five minutes of the time he will be seized with one and can tell whether it will be light or

severe. He asks to be held during the attack and will bite his own fingers or anything that comes in his way. His muscles contract so fearfully that he will raise a man of over two hundred pounds' weight upon his arms as he lies upon the bed. His physician says it is a case of hydrophobia and has given up the case, though the boy knows of no time when he could have been bitten by a rabid animal. He gets up and walks about the house between spasms and shows no fear of water. He complained of a severe pain in the region of the heart, and said it went to his head and then a convulsion came on. His appetite is good. He said on Thursday that he would not have another convulsion, and sure enough he has not, but he has sinking spells and is growing weaker. It is probably a spinal affection, but has some strange symptoms.

LATEST QUOTATIONS FROM JUDGE ANDY'S MARKET.

There was a strong downward tendency in drunks, but the fall was not at all surprising. At 2:30 the market opened lively with quotations at \$3.75 for a middling, and \$5.75 to \$5.75 for extra fine.

There was considerable tone to prices on general disorder, though not at all toney. Quotations ranged from \$5.75 to \$30.75. The following official prices are reported especially for The Constitution market yesterday:

On Panned Outlets.

Trade was very brisk between Jeff Tolbert and Lindsey Reese, when the latter pawned a knife to the former for 10 cents. Later business was dull when Tolbert wanted his money returned. This brought on a lively time and Tolbert got a brick patted on the back of his head. This was a Saturday night call. Quotations on pawned cutlery were marked down to \$30.75, which Reese will have to pay for being too careless with bricks, or go to the stockade for a month.

On Silver Coin—Spurious.

Spurious silver got "on change" by Alfred Macklin getting a country dandy to change a counterfeit silver dollar. The victim soon discovered that the dollar was no good and he had Macklin arrested. Judge Andy declared emphatically that it was taking advantage of the current craze to place such a coin on the market. Quoted at \$6.75.

On Wild Pushes.

There was a tumble in pushes, or at least Charlie Mitchell's wife thought so when he pushed her off the front porch night before last. Charlie claimed that there was only a little hurry and not anything like a break. The record of the tone of Charlie's conduct quite bearish. Closed at \$10.75.

On Craps.

Crap shooting closed firm at \$5.75. Bill Hinton, Murray Monroe, Fred Shaw, Anderson Todd and John Berry went in for speculation with a couple of dice with bullion and possession. The bears (police) took possession and the quiet before Judge Andy for a statement of market quotations on craps, where were marked down at \$5.75.

On a Case of Wine.

On a case of wine, or rather a wine case, Judge Andy had some decided notions of his own. The defendant was one Jesse Underwood, who worked for a city by driving a trash wagon. He met up with a convivial acquaintance who had more wine than economy and he gave Jesse as much as he wished, which resulted in Jesse getting loaded. Judge Andy said he did not wish to overburden with people, but he thought a city employee getting a drunk was a disgrace. He placed the quotations on wine at \$3.75.

—Savannah Press. The press regrets exceedingly that the bill introduced by the general assembly for the purpose of prohibiting children under fifteen years of age from being employed in cotton factories did not become a law. We believe it is very important that boys and girls of this tender age should be protected against the selfishness of their own parents and the cupidity of the employers. We have heard the old argument that labor should be free to make its own contracts and that the industrial advancement of the state should not be hampered by restrictive measures. But we are convinced that the state of Georgia and the children within its limits would be much better by keeping the latter out of cotton factories during their early youth.

IS IT CURABLE?

A Question Often Asked by Those Afflicted with Piles.

Is a strained joint curable? Is local inflammation curable? Of course, if properly treated. So is piles.

Piles often become afflicted with piles and ask some old "chronic" who has always persisted in the wrong treatment and naturally he discourages them by telling them their case is hopeless.

They in turn discourage others, and thus a disease that can in every case be cured by careful and skillful handling is allowed to sap the energy of thousands who might free themselves of the trouble in a few days.

Pyramid Pile Cure will cure the most aggravated case of hemorrhoids in an astonishingly short time. It relieves the congested parts, reduces the tumors instantly no matter how large, allays the inflammation and stops the itching or itching at once.

Thousands who had resorted to expensive surgical treatment have been cured by the Pyramid Pile Cure in a number of instances. The cure has been made in hospital under a pile specialist.

It is a remedy that none need fear to apply, even to the most aggravated, swollen and inflamed hemorrhoidal tumors.

If you are afflicted with this stubborn disease you can master it and master it quickly.

This remedy is no longer an experiment, but a medical certainty. It is manufactured by the Pyramid Drug Co., of Albion, Mich.

Druggists sell it at 50 cents per box. It is becoming the most popular pile cure in the country has ever known and druggists everywhere are ordering it for their customers.

Sterling Silver Novelties

Folding Glove Hooks 25c
Folding Nail Files 25c
Embroidery Scissors 60c
Manicure Scissors 60c
Ladies' Pen Knives, 2 blades . 50c
Gentlemen's Pen Knives, 2 blades 75c
Hair Brushes \$2.50
Dressing Combs 50c

And hundreds of other Novelties too numerous to mention. Write for catalogue of Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry.

DEKIN'S

10 Peachtree St.

CHAMBERLIN-JOHNSON-DUDGE CO.

"Children's Wraps--A Bargain"

Blue and discouraged at the continued warm weather and the backward season, the greatest manufacturer of Children's Wraps in New York did the best and wisest thing that could be done,—he realized at once by turning his whole stock over to us, took a quick loss, and with cold weather is ready for a fresh start. This whole purchase might go into our stock and be sold in two weeks at regular prices; but that is not the Wanamaker way. It goes on sale here this morning, every garment in the stock, at

An Average of Half Usual Prices

It consists of Children's Reefers and Jackets, in kerseys, beavers, boucles and imported and domestic novelties, all made and trimmed in the latest styles. Many are single garments, made for use as samples—especially in the fine stuffs. In one of these you get an exclusive Wrap, at half the cost of regular styles. Ready and in order for you at nine o'clock. They will not last long; it is best to come early."

The foregoing appeared in John Wanamaker's last New York advertisement. We quote it because of a coincidence it demonstrates. Our resident New York buyer secured a vast collection of Children's and Misses' Wraps in identically the same way. We wonder if Wanamaker really got the manufacturers' "whole stock." We suspect our representative figured in the same transaction, and shared in the trophies. However, Wanamaker's deal may have been with an entirely different maker. Be that as it may, our purchases are now ready for retailing at "an average of half usual prices."

There are garments in the lot for Children and Misses from 2 to 16 years, and regular prices are exactly halved in many instances. These descriptions are accurate.

An immense variety of Children's Reefer Jackets in boucles, astrakhan cloths, chevots and fancy mixtures in single and two-toned colorings, blue, green, brown, garnet. Empire or belt back, many striking effects in sailor collars and shoulder adornments.

Children's Reefer Jackets of imported two-toned shaggy, hairy homespuns and chevots, green, brown, cadet, red and navy color effects, new belt back, star-shaped sailor collar; novel inlaid kersey pieces on belt and collar, trimmed with braid.

Children's Double-breasted Reefer Coats of fine Scotch chevots—blue, black or green—yoke back, with empire plaits, pointed collar, flap pockets, collar, cape and sleeves are trimmed with black soutache braid.

A superb line of Misses' Boucle Reefer Coats—brown, green and navy; double-breasted, large pointed epaulettes and straps over shoulders, wide cloth facings, fancy metal buttons for garniture.

Misses' Tailor-made Jackets in rough chevots, all-wool fancy mixtures, frizzes, kersey, beaver and covert cloths; all colors, velvet collar, shield front. Excellent styles for school wear and for dress-up occasions.

Misses' Double-breasted Reefer Coats of chevot, empire back, deep turn-down collar, pointed cape, flap pockets for nuts, candies and nick-knacks, trimmed with soutache braid; green, navy, brown and red.

Misses' Reefer Coats of two-toned boucle that look like myriad black, bead-like eyes peeping through the warm silky mass of loops and lumps, fitted back, slashed collar, pointed cape.

Dress Goods Novelties

Limited and restricted trade abroad during the past few years—the resultant effect of economy in all circles of American society, seems to have given the designers and weavers opportunity to study and contrive and create more brilliant textiles than were ever before produced. The seeker after the rich and exclusive can today find on our counters the most brilliant conceptions artistically materialized in silk and wool. Some of them are costly, to be sure. They have to be when elegance goes all the way to meet perfection. But there are great findings for the modest purse, as well, and the economical hosts will not be belabored out by the searcher after the gorgeous and dazzling expensive stuffs.

Mohair Matelasse Granites in all the beautiful color contrasts; cardinal, hunter's green, helio and golden brown, in combinations with black \$1.50

Moire Velour, a silk-and-wool fabric; shimmering effects of fine figures of black over grounds of Russian blue, brown, heliotrope and green \$1.75

Silk-and-Wool Matelasse Nattes, raised figures in black, with threads of bright color gleaming and shining underneath; combinations of orange and emerald with black \$2.00

At 75c and \$1.00 we have an almost endless variety of English Jacquards, Fancy Chevots, Camel's Hair, French Poplins, Homespuns, Armures, Melanges, Boucles and scores of others that justify the expectation of long service—a veritable maze of rich greens, blues, browns, plums, red and correlative tints. The peerless display of Broadcloths and Coverts is here—all good grades; all correct colors—charming for tailored costumes.

CHAMBERLIN-JOHNSON-DUDGE CO.

STERLING SILVER LUMBER

DON'T BUY TILL YOU GET OUR PRICES. SOUTH GEORGIA LUMBER CO., 62 W. Hunter St. Phone 532.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris)—Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M. ST. PAUL Nov. 17 ST. PAUL Dec. 8 WESTERLAND Dec. 15 PARIS Dec. 1 PARIS Dec. 22

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK TO ANTWERP. FRIESLAND Wednesday, Nov. 17, noon KENNINGTON Wednesday, Nov. 24, 9 a.m. WESTERLAND Wednesday, Dec. 1, noon SOUTHAMPTON Wednesday, Dec. 8, 9 a.m.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Fliers 14 and 15 North River. Office 6 Bowling Green. E. E. KIRBY, Agent, 12 Kimball House.

24 HOURS ATLANTA TO CHICAGO

PULLMAN VESTIBULE SLEEPING AND DINING CARS VIA EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE R. R. (EVANSVILLE ROUTE).

For detailed information, call on City or State Ticket Agent at the Western or Atlantic L. & N. stations. The 8th day of November, 1897. T. E. KNOX, Commissioner. NOV-15-97

THE
Trustees
THE S
Mr. Blac
House—
Min
The lect
the state
itself. Mr
amendme
as to per
amine the
sity, but
passed me
shall have
more than
a man in
to make a
fense. Th
Speaker J
ton and b
eror Boy
has been
UNIVERS
Discussion
Tim
The lea
all of the
as if they
lessly stic
Saturday
more than
the char
Walker J
roll the
and unde
appreciat
beginning
the legis
they wou
Richmon
order for
that all
on the wa
Mr. U
have his
of Fran
in the com
ters. Mr.
the point
from Fran
by two co
quorum.
to send f
speaker p
was inclu
ers. Befo
lank and
gling in
then with
sent mem
The call
run was
answer d
quorum.
to send f
speaker p
was inclu
ers. Befo
lank and
gling in
then with
sent mem
Mr. Jon
the doct
and allo
venty th
all ward
into the
There w
that a s
speaker
the m
While
fish was

BROWN & ALLEN RELIABLE DRUGGISTS

"You Shave Yourself." "We Shave the Price."

The Celebrated Diamond Hollow Ground Rogers, guaranteed one year without honing. \$1.38
\$1.00 Razor and 40c
Crem 50c
\$1.00 Pinnaud's Rose Shaving Cream. 60c
5c Pinnaud's Shaving Cream. 40c
25c Pinnaud's Shaving Cream. 15c
5c Colgate's Dominant Shaving Cream. 15c
5c Best Witch Hazel and Glycerine Soap. 25c
5c Imported Bay Rum, half pint. 25c
5c Imported Bay Rum, full pint. 50c
15c Magnesia and Witch Hazel Cakes. 10c
\$1.00 Genuine Badger Shaving Brushes. 40c
25c 50 Genuine Badger Shaving Brushes. 10c
Immense Assortment Shaving Mugs. 10c
10c Canvases and 60c
Razor Straps. 50c
Cremo Rosetta, delightful after shav. 25c
Everything else in same proportion.
Mail orders have our prompt attention.

BROWN & ALLEN
Reliable Druggists,
No. 24 Whitehall, Corner Alabama

The Constitution.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY.

CLARK BOWELL, Editor.
W. A. HENPHILL, Business Manager.



The Morning Constitution (with Sunday paper) for \$5.00; without Sunday, \$6.00; Weekly, \$1.00.

We do not undertake to return rejected MSS., and will not do so unless accompanied by return postage.

Where to Find The Constitution.

The Constitution can be found on sale at the following places:
WASHINGTON—Metropolitan Hotel.
JACKSONVILLE—Stockton's, 209 W. Bay Street.
ST. LOUIS—Metropolitan Hotel.
CINCINNATI—J. R. Hawley, 162 Vine Street.
NEW YORK—Metropolitan Hotel.
CHICAGO—P. O. News Company, 27 Dearborn St.
DENVER—C. O. Hamilton & Kendrick.
HOUSTON, TEX.—Bettler Bros.
KANSAS CITY, MO.—Van Nostrand Bros.
MACON, GA.—Telegraph Department, W. D. Banker, Manager, 507 Second St. Phone 324.
ROME, GA.—J. Van Vleet, 509 Broad Street.

To Subscribers.
The Traveling Agents of The Constitution are Messrs. W. H. Overbey and Charles H. Donnelly.

NICHOLS & HOLLIDAY, Constitution Building, Advertising Managers for all territory outside of Atlanta.

ATLANTA, GA., November 16, 1897.

The State, the University and the Denominational Colleges.

There is, in the present discussion over the use of the federal land scrip fund, an unfortunate tendency toward arousing a spirit of antagonism between the university and the denominational colleges. There is certainly no sound reason for such a manifestation, nor is there any reason why there should be even a feeling of rivalry among them. They all have one common end in view, and they are working toward it with one common purpose. That end and that purpose are to uplift and elevate the human mind.

In pursuit of such a high and noble aim, there may well be rivalry, but it should be the rivalry that builds up instead of the envious antagonism that pulls down. In the present state of public education in Georgia, none of the existing institutions can lay the hand of detraction on another without reaping some of the evil effects.

Let the condition, prospects, hopes and aims of our higher educational institutions be discussed as freely as possible, but always with an eye to promoting their interests, always with the intention of enlarging their various fields of usefulness. In such a discussion it sometimes happens that, among those who participate, there are to be found men whose candor is mistaken for criticism, and whose earnestness is wrongly interpreted to mean opposition.

Such a man, if we are to judge by some of the comments on his recent address before the legislature, is Dr. Warren A. Candler, president of Emory college. His record as an educator is an enviable one, and he is now at the head of a great denominational institution, the usefulness of which he has largely increased. He is enthusiastic in the work he is called to do, and whatever he does or says is marked by a sincerity that cannot be questioned.

The Constitution has no doubt that Dr. Candler's apparent opposition to state support of the university is the general constitutional inhibition of exemptions from taxation, an inhibition which includes college endowments. This inhibition is not specific, but is incidental. It is impossible to believe that the framers of the constitution of 1877 intended to lay the hand of taxation on endowments to be devoted to strengthening our educational institutions.

Every enlightened mind must feel that such taxation flies directly in the face of public policy. We see, on the one hand, the public sentiment of the state working and contriving to broaden our educational facilities, working and contriving to promote higher education, and, on the other, the state itself subtracting from educational endowments by means of a tax assessor. There is a clash here that can be remedied only when the burden of taxation is specifically removed from endowments to educational institutions. It is worse than folly to try to increase a fire by taking away the fuel. So far, we are most heartily at one with Dr. Candler. All endowments to all educational institutions, secular or denominational—all endowments for educational purposes of whatsoever kind and character—should be exempted from taxation.

So far as the state university is concerned, its basis and groundwork lie deeper than mere temporary views, opinions and prejudices. It belongs to the history of the state. James Wright, the provincial governor, evacuated the state in 1782. The next year Governor Lyman Hall, in his opening message, said: "It will be your wisdom to lay an early foundation for endowing seminaries of learning," and out of that statement grew and developed the state university. If it could have grown as the state has grown—if its endowments now were as large in proportion to the wealth of the state as they were one hundred and ten years ago, we should have in Georgia today a great central institution of learning out-reaching and over-topping any and all establishments south of Baltimore. Such an institution, the founders of the state hoped to organize. Though their expect-

tations have not been realized, the failure is not due to lack of merit in their scheme, but to the unexplainable prejudices which have embarrassed all who favor higher education. These prejudices have dogged every effort on the part of right-thinking men to give the university the place which its founders intended it should occupy in our system.

Georgia, which was as forward in establishing and fostering education as any state, has done less for its university than any other southern state. It must be borne in mind that the federal land scrip fund in no way affects the matter of state taxation. That fund is a thing apart. It is a government appropriation for a specified purpose. It was accepted by the state during the administration of Governor Smith, and with the clear understanding that the terms under which its bestowal was made should be faithfully carried out. The trustees of the university are charged with the responsibility of applying the fund for the uses for which it was set apart. These trustees are men of character and ability, and they can be depended upon to do their duty.

The diversion of this fund from the university will not divert the fund itself from the only use to which it can be lawfully applied. The diversion would cripple the university without materially helping any other institution, and so the general cause of education will be hurt. There is no good reason why the educational energies that have been concentrated at the university should be divided. These energies bear no just relation to the wealth and population of the state, but such as they are, no good can come of depriving them of even a small part of their potency.

Not an educational institution in the state would be helped by wrecking the university. There is no bargain counter in education. In so far as the university is crippled, just so far will the cause of education in Georgia be hurt. All our educational institutions should stand together in harmony and make common cause against the elements that are trying to make the university the victim of their opposition to higher education. Should they succeed it will be no long time before the real purpose of the attack will be shown in a movement against all forms of higher education in the state.

Postmaster Fox.
After four years of zealous and efficient service in one of the most arduous roles which a public servant can be called upon to fill, Postmaster Amos Fox retires from the Atlanta postmastership with the consciousness of having faithfully discharged his obligations.

To say that Postmaster Fox has measured fully up to public expectations is to state in mild terms what stronger language would express no better. Entering upon the duties of his office with the least from the credit which he brought to the Atlanta postmastership, he has not only succeeded in this endeavor but has given to Atlanta during his official tenure a clean, business-like and conservative administration. Such being the case, it is not surprising that he should carry with him into retirement the well-earned gratitude of his fellow citizens.

One of the first indications of ability manifested by Postmaster Fox on assuming the duties of his office was in the appointment of able and trustworthy subordinates to assist him in meeting his responsibilities, and without subtracting from the credit which he has brought to Postmaster Fox some credit is likewise due to his assistants. During the past four years Atlanta's growth, in spite of adverse circumstances, has been phenomenal, and the duties which his growth has entailed upon the postmaster have been correspondingly enlarged. For example, the receipts alone amounted during the administration of Postmaster Fox to \$915,712.42, whereas for the preceding administration the receipts amounting to only \$683,712.38, showing a difference in these receipts of more than \$230,000. To show the manner in which the postal service has been improved during the past four years, Postmaster Fox has not only increased the number of men employed in the various departments of the service, including twelve additional carriers put into the field, but has inaugurated other changes in the way of building up the service which have resulted in giving to Atlanta one of the best postal systems in the country. In justice to the retiring postmaster it must be said that Atlanta has never enjoyed a more successful administration of her postal affairs.

As to the new postmaster, Major W. H. Smyth, who has recently taken the place of Mr. Fox, it suffices to say that he is a man of recognized ability and ripe experience, and he will, no doubt, fully measure up to public expectation in giving to the city a thorough business-like administration. His assistant will be Mr. E. T. Blodgett, well known to Atlanta, and who has been for years in the postal service, and favorably known to Atlanta business and home. He has had much experience in postal affairs, each having been connected with former administrations of the Atlanta postoffice. That they will maintain the good business record of Postmaster Fox, no one doubts.

No More of That.
We find the following in The New York World, which is given with typographical emphasis:

New York, Nov. 15.—New Jersey and Kentucky cast fifty-eight electoral votes for McKinley.

New York, Nov. 15.—New Jersey and Kentucky all voted for McKinley last week.

Had McKinley been a candidate last week instead of last year the popular vote in these three democratic states would certainly have been cast against him.

Now, deduct these fifty-eight electoral votes from the 271 which Mr. McKinley received, and there have been 214 more votes to add to the 176 of Mr. Bryan, and he would have 390.

That is a majority of 21 in the electoral college.

In other words, the democrats do not need to gain another state. They need only retain these three—New York, New Jersey and Kentucky—and they will elect the next president!

The point of this, as may be said of the hornet, lies in its tail. Everything is all serene. All that is necessary now is for the democrats to continue to carry New York and New Jersey in order to win in 1900.

purpose of doing the party damage. We are to have renewed again the old cry that New York and New Jersey are indispensable to the party, and that victory lies in arranging a platform on which they can be carried.

This, of course, means a platform of evasions and straddles. The party was deceived for years by this talk about pivotal states. It was deceived as long as the time-serving politicians were allowed to dictate, but when the people shuffled them to the rear in 1896, the democratic platform meant something and stood for something.

That platform brought to a much-desired close the long era of delusions and straddles, and though the party met defeat, it knew precisely what it was fighting for and polled the largest vote in its history. That is, it was more important than a "victory" under Cleveland—a victory that was more disastrous than any defeat.

We desire to put The World and the gold brethren on notice now that the party will tolerate no more straddles for the purpose of carrying New York or New Jersey. The democrats are to remind them that the democrats of New York officially endorsed the Chicago platform. Having done this, they will have no difficulty in endorsing democratic principles hereafter. That they will be called on to do, and we have no doubt that they will go about the business cheerfully, if not with hope.

The democrats are not to allow to compromise its principles for the sake of carrying New York and New Jersey. That would mean demoralization in other states whose votes are just as essential to democratic success.

The "pivotal state" force is at an end. The curtain has been rung down and the lights are out.

Emperor William and the Pope.
Of all the queer antics which have made young Emperor William of Germany the laughing stock of Europe during the past few years none has equaled in absurdity the personal complaint which that obstreperous young sovereign filed against his holiness, the pope of Rome.

Under the language of this erratic complaint as set forth in recent news dispatches received in this country it is charged that Pope Leo, instead of upholding the triple alliance composed of Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy, has insisted upon throwing the influence of the Vatican upon the side of France and Russia, compelling what is known as the "Balkan alliance" for this papal offense it is claimed in the foreign news dispatches that Emperor William has paid his respects to the head of the Roman church in language more expressive than devout, and furthermore, threatened, unless Pope Leo should abandon his offensive policy, to retaliate against the German Catholics.

Of course it is possible that the antic-imposed to Emperor William in this instance may be without warrant, but so often has the young emperor figured in amusing roles since coming to the German throne that the public is at length prepared to credit almost any rumor with which his name is coupled. Barely two months have elapsed since the young emperor in one of his addresses to the people declared himself to be the ruler of the German empire by divine right. One who thus looks upon himself as the vice-gerent of the almighty is not apt to stand back on ceremony when the pope of Rome, on any other religious dignity, is to be addressed.

Dangerous Legislation.
The bills recently introduced in both branches of the legislature providing for an extension of the scope and powers of the railroad commission are mischievous in their tendencies and should be closely scrutinized. Various motives have been suggested to explain the introduction of these bills, but the one which has been mentioned in an effort on the part of the commissioners to increase their labors as an offset to the bill reducing their compensation. We are satisfied that this cannot be the true motive behind these measures, as the opponents of reducing the salaries of the commissioners urge, with great force, that the introduction of these bills is a device to enable the railroad commission already performs double the labors already in any other state commission.

It has also been suggested that these bills grow out of a desire on the part of the commissioners to increase their power by enlarging the scope of the commission, but the weakness of this suggestion is apparent in the fact that the railroad commission has been clothed with such lenient powers as the commission of this state.

The assertion has been freely made that these bills spring from a desire to overload the commission, impair its usefulness and make it so unpopulous that its dissolution will be readily accepted by the members introducing these bills is a conclusive refutation of these assertions and leaves the real motive still in doubt.

But whatever the motive may be, it remains that the best interests of the public and of the commission will not be served by the passage of the railroad commission gas, water, electric, street railway, telephone and sleeping car companies would be to subvert the purposes of the commission, impair its functions and cripple its usefulness. The next logical step would be to include all other branches of commerce and business, and a possible sequel would be an effort to withdraw the railroads from their control.

The bills are dangerous in their tendencies, and should not be enacted into law. If there must be state control, let it be in some other way.

A Frank Admission.
Speaking of the recent heavy exports of American pig iron to Great Britain, The London Economist writes:

"If exports on this scale are to continue it will be a serious matter for the iron and steel trade of this country, and it behooves our manufacturers to take all possible steps for the purpose of meeting this new competitor. The ability to compete with us is due to the great enterprise of the American manufacturers, coupled with a large and liberal expenditure of capital on new machinery and labor-saving appliances, which keeps them more closely up to date than the old-fashioned works in this country."

This is a frank admission on the part of The London Economist, but in view of the industrial prestige which this country has acquired in recent years, a candid could hardly permit the London paper to say less. The manufacturers of Great Britain will have to rise early and work late if they expect to meet the competition of the American iron and steel trade.

which she has lately won over Great Britain.

Mr. T. B. Reed will soon have all the responsibility of the government resting on his herculean stomach.

A lady with fourteen dead birds on her seven hats writes us to say something against the slaughter of the innocent creatures. All right. We'll fix up something real hot for her before long.

Editor Godkin says that most of the gold democrats are ready to fall back on line. We mentioned something about this several months ago.

Mr. Foraker has run home to Ohio. Does this mean that he is called on to take his choice between helping Hanna and going to jail?

It should be remarked that The Washington Post, in order to justify its claim to independence, advocates the election of Hanna as senator. This ought to satisfy everybody on that point.

We send our compliments to Colonel Jack Chinn, who is as courteous in the hour of victory as he was game on the day of defeat.

Perhaps Mr. Hanna would do well to send all the republicans to jail.

STATE POLITICAL TALK.

North Georgia Citizen: Judge J. W. Harris, Jr., of Cartersville, will be right in the race for congress. The seventh district would have to look long and hard to find a man to oppose him. The Citizen predicts that he will make a splendid race.

Rome Argus: The Cedarhurst Standard republishes the suggestion of the name of Judge Joel Bramham for state house office as senator. The Argus. No better nomination could be made.

Jonesboro Enterprise: Political gossip places Hon. Thomas B. Felder in the field as a candidate for the state house office for election to congress next year. Mr. Felder has as yet made no definite announcement concerning the matter, but his friends refer to him as a prospective candidate, and he is being looked upon as the winner if he enters the race. In the meantime, Mr. Livingston is sitting steady in the boat and believes the people will re-elect him over any man who may have the audacity to oppose him. The indications are that there are lively times ahead in the fifth.

Summerville News: If north Georgia is entitled to the governorship, as it is, the fifth district should elect a man who is a native son of the state. The indications are that there are lively times ahead in the fifth.

Sparks, Ishamite: If there is to be an election of a state house member, the Ishamite expects a change in that of state school commissioner. A change there would be something in the nature of a perennial luxury.

Cedarhurst Standard: Commissioner R. T. Newbitt, of the state agricultural department, succeeded in defeating Commissioner Henderson by the argument that he had held the office eight years, while he held the office of the state school commissioner for only four years. He is now serving his fourth term as commissioner, and Senator Stevens—one of the most popular farmers of southwest Georgia—informs Mr. Newbitt that he has been successful in the same argument used so effectively by Mr. Newbitt against Commissioner Henderson. Well, whatever is sauce for the goose ought to be sauce for the gander.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.
Various indeed are the ways in which eccentric people indulge their little peculiarities. Some of them are very odd. The London Telegraph, but a decidedly original manner has been adopted by an old lady living here. On one of the grand boulevards stands a house with closed shutters. The lady who lives there, a sign of life is there about the place, and the house has remained in a similar state over a quarter of a century. The owner is an old lady, who, on the death of her husband, who was a publican, was determined that no one affected by republican ideas should ever cross the threshold of her dwelling. To avoid any such thing, she has taken the precaution of having the front door of the house closed by a heavy iron door, and she has refused to allow anyone inside, and has refused all offers to hire either apartments or the shop below. The only time she breaks through her fastidious and fast rule is when the front door of the house is opened by a servant to enter in order to carry out repairs. Painters, carpenters, locksmiths and masons once a year in turn invade her privacy and make good their claims to repairs. The result is that the front door of the house is a perfect masterpiece of the art of the locksmith, and the door is a perfect masterpiece of the art of the locksmith.

Some Passport Rules.
From The Youth's Companion.
There are few countries in which travelers now require passports in order to pass their country. In Brazil and Venezuela a passport must be shown to the officials before one is allowed to leave the country for a foreign port. This is a ridiculous measure, and it is a pity that the United States should have such a law. It is a pity that the United States should have such a law. It is a pity that the United States should have such a law.

Watching the Stars.
Editor Constitution—On the night of the 14th of last month about midnight, myself and others witnessed a large star as it dropped out of its orbit and fell to earth. It was a very bright star, and it was very large. It was a very bright star, and it was very large. It was a very bright star, and it was very large.

Measuring the Rain.
Editor Constitution—Please explain what an inch of rain is, and how it is measured, and oblige an old subscriber.

Water-Ground Meal Again.
Editor Constitution—I have been very much interested in the discussion of the subject of water-ground meal vs. steam-ground meal. Being a miller, and having a water mill, I thought I would give you a few facts.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

Editor Constitution—An ignorant and miserly chiseler, taking up collections and willingness for others to do the contributing, that he was not fond of giving himself. He was not fond of giving himself. He was not fond of giving himself.

So, to right himself, he took up the next collection, he prefaced it by saying: "Some folks give one thing and some give another. But what I give is nothing to anybody." He intended to convey the idea that it was none of the congregation's business what he gave. But they took it for a body—that he gave literally "nothing" to nobody.

The annual "hide-and-tallow" time is near at hand when deacons, stewards and elders make herculean efforts to raise the pastor's salary and the salaries of the old worn-out preachers, their widows and orphans and for foreign and domestic missions.

Our Saviour said that "the laborer is worthy of his hire" and "the poor ye have always with you." Are you, reader, acting like the good Lord thinks you should be into the treasury and giving all you can? Or is it that you give "nothing" to nobody?

I and you know people who are like that. They are not giving anything to anybody. They are not giving anything to anybody. They are not giving anything to anybody.

There are some church members unimpaired by the church who would help "support" the church. They are not giving anything to anybody. They are not giving anything to anybody. They are not giving anything to anybody.

There are some church members unimpaired by the church who would help "support" the church. They are not giving anything to anybody. They are not giving anything to anybody. They are not giving anything to anybody.

There are some church members unimpaired by the church who would help "support" the church. They are not giving anything to anybody. They are not giving anything to anybody. They are not giving anything to anybody.

There are some church members unimpaired by the church who would help "support" the church. They are not giving anything to anybody. They are not giving anything to anybody. They are not giving anything to anybody.

There are some church members unimpaired by the church who would help "support" the church. They are not giving anything to anybody. They are not giving anything to anybody. They are not giving anything to anybody.

There are some church members unimpaired by the church who would help "support" the church. They are not giving anything to anybody. They are not giving anything to anybody. They are not giving anything to anybody.

There are some church members unimpaired by the church who would help "support" the church. They are not giving anything to anybody. They are not giving anything to anybody. They are not giving anything to anybody.

There are some church members unimpaired by the church who would help "support" the church. They are not giving anything to anybody. They are not giving anything to anybody. They are not giving anything to anybody.

There are some church members unimpaired by the church who would help "support" the church. They are not giving anything to anybody. They are not giving anything to anybody. They are not giving anything to anybody.

There are some church members unimpaired by the church who would help "support" the church. They are not giving anything to anybody. They are not giving anything to anybody. They are not giving anything to anybody.

There are some church members unimpaired by the church who would help "support" the church. They are not giving anything to anybody. They are not giving anything to anybody. They are not giving anything to anybody.

There are some church members unimpaired by the church who would help "support" the church. They are not giving anything to anybody. They are not giving anything to anybody. They are not giving anything to anybody.

There are some church members unimpaired by the church who would help "support" the church. They are not giving anything to anybody. They are not giving anything to anybody. They are not giving anything to anybody.

There are some church members unimpaired by the church who would help "support" the church. They are not giving anything to anybody. They are not giving anything to anybody. They are not giving anything to anybody.

There are some church members unimpaired by the church who would help "support" the church. They are not giving anything to anybody. They are not giving anything to anybody. They are not giving anything to anybody.

There are some church members unimpaired by the church who would help "support" the church. They are not giving anything to anybody. They are not giving anything to anybody. They are not giving anything to anybody.

There are some church members unimpaired by the church who would help "support" the church. They are not giving anything to anybody. They are not giving anything to anybody. They are not giving anything to anybody.

There are some church members unimpaired by the church who would help "support" the church. They are not giving anything to anybody. They are not giving anything to anybody. They are not giving anything to anybody.

There are some church members unimpaired by the church who would help "support" the church. They are not giving anything to anybody. They are not giving anything to anybody. They are not giving anything to anybody.

There are some church members unimpaired by the church who would help "support" the church. They are not giving anything to anybody. They are not giving anything to anybody. They are not giving anything to anybody.

There are some church members unimpaired by the church who would help "support" the church. They are not giving anything to anybody. They are not giving anything to anybody. They are not giving anything to anybody.

There are some church members unimpaired by the church who would help "support" the church. They are not giving anything to anybody. They are not giving anything to anybody. They are not giving anything to anybody.

There are some church members unimpaired by the church who would help "support" the church. They are not giving anything to anybody. They are not giving anything to anybody. They are not giving anything to anybody.

There are some church members unimpaired by the church who would help "support" the church. They are not giving anything to anybody. They are not giving anything to anybody. They are not giving anything to anybody.

There are some church members unimpaired by the church who would help "support" the church. They are not giving anything to anybody. They are not giving anything to anybody. They are not giving anything to anybody.

There are some church members unimpaired by the church who would help "support" the church. They are not giving anything to anybody. They are not giving anything to anybody. They are not giving anything to anybody.

There are some church members unimpaired by the church who would help "support" the church. They are not giving anything to anybody. They are not giving anything to anybody. They are not giving anything to anybody.

There are some church members unimpaired by the church who would help "support" the church. They are not giving anything to anybody. They are not giving anything to anybody. They are not giving anything to anybody.

There are some church members unimpaired by the church who would help "support" the church. They are not giving anything to anybody. They are not giving anything to anybody. They are not giving anything to anybody.

superior to steam-ground meal. The first and greatest reason for this is that water mills use our native grit stones, composed of a formation of sand and flint pebbles, which are adapted to corn grinding.

2. The water or stone stone is stationary and perfectly level. The top stone is perfectly level, and the bottom stone is perfectly level. The top stone is perfectly level, and the bottom stone is perfectly level.

3. The water or stone stone is stationary and perfectly level. The top stone is perfectly level, and the bottom stone is perfectly level. The top stone is perfectly level, and the bottom stone is perfectly level.

4. The water or stone stone is stationary and perfectly level. The top stone is perfectly level, and the bottom stone is perfectly level. The top stone is perfectly level, and the bottom stone is perfectly level.

5. The water or stone stone is stationary and perfectly level. The top stone is perfectly level, and the bottom stone is perfectly level. The top stone is perfectly level, and the bottom stone is perfectly level.

6. The water or stone stone is stationary and perfectly level. The top stone is perfectly level, and the bottom stone is perfectly level. The top stone is perfectly level, and the bottom stone is perfectly level.

7. The water or stone stone is stationary and perfectly level. The top stone is perfectly level, and the bottom stone is perfectly level. The top stone is perfectly level, and the bottom stone is perfectly level.

8. The water or stone stone is stationary and perfectly level. The top stone is perfectly level, and the bottom stone is perfectly level. The top stone is perfectly level, and the bottom stone is perfectly level.

9. The water or stone stone is stationary and perfectly level. The top stone is perfectly level, and the bottom stone is perfectly level. The top stone is perfectly level, and the bottom stone is perfectly level.

10. The water or stone stone is stationary and perfectly level. The top stone is perfectly level, and the bottom stone is perfectly level. The top stone is perfectly level, and the bottom stone is perfectly level.

11. The water or stone stone is stationary and perfectly level. The top stone is perfectly level, and the bottom stone is perfectly level. The top stone is perfectly level, and the bottom stone is perfectly level.

12. The water or stone stone is stationary and perfectly level. The top stone is perfectly level, and the bottom stone is perfectly level. The top stone is perfectly level, and the bottom stone is perfectly level.

13. The water or stone stone is stationary and perfectly level. The top stone is perfectly level, and the bottom stone is perfectly level. The top stone is perfectly level, and the bottom stone is perfectly level.

14. The water or stone stone is stationary and perfectly level. The top stone is perfectly level, and the bottom stone is perfectly level. The top stone is perfectly level, and the bottom stone is perfectly level.

15. The water or stone stone is stationary and perfectly level. The top stone is perfectly level, and the bottom stone is perfectly level. The top stone is perfectly level, and the bottom stone is perfectly level.

16. The water or stone stone is stationary and perfectly level. The top stone is perfectly level, and the bottom stone is perfectly level. The top stone is perfectly level, and the bottom stone is perfectly level.

17. The water or stone stone is stationary and perfectly level. The top stone is perfectly level, and the bottom stone is perfectly level. The top stone is perfectly level, and the bottom stone is perfectly level.

18. The water or stone stone is stationary and perfectly level. The top stone is perfectly level, and the bottom stone is perfectly level. The top stone is perfectly level, and the bottom stone is perfectly level.

19. The water or stone stone is stationary and perfectly level. The top stone is perfectly level, and the bottom stone is perfectly level. The top stone is perfectly level, and the bottom stone is perfectly level.

20. The water or stone stone is stationary and perfectly level. The top stone is perfectly level, and the bottom stone is perfectly level. The top stone is perfectly level, and the bottom stone is perfectly level.

21. The water or stone stone is stationary and perfectly level. The top stone is perfectly level, and the bottom stone is perfectly level. The top stone is perfectly level, and the bottom stone is perfectly level.

22. The water or stone stone is stationary and perfectly level. The top stone is perfectly level, and the bottom stone is perfectly level. The top stone is perfectly level, and the bottom stone is perfectly level.

23. The water or stone stone is stationary and perfectly level. The top stone is perfectly level, and the bottom stone is perfectly level. The top stone is perfectly level, and the bottom stone is perfectly level.

24. The water or stone stone is stationary and perfectly level. The top stone is perfectly level, and the bottom stone is perfectly level. The top stone is perfectly level, and the bottom stone is perfectly level.

25. The water or stone stone is stationary and perfectly level. The top stone is perfectly level, and the bottom stone is perfectly level. The top stone is perfectly level, and the bottom stone is perfectly level.

ETCHES OF
AND COMMENT

It would be foolish to
abolish the geological

erprise: They are talk-
ation of the legisla-
tivist question.

and Banner: From
the settlement of the
as far off as it was

The Georgia legisla-
touchdown in football,
al in the convict ques-

the name of a weekly
at Winterville, Ga. It
when The Log, "Berg
is "Steer Clear."

Weekly: The low price
a great many people
need, which under other
used to fertilize the

the Dawsonville Ad-
Colonel James L. Baird,
is ninth district re-
nal possibility. Well,

In a name, The Dallas
Box Bannock, editor of
South, and one of the
north Georgia, was
last week and gave

Colonel Emmett Wad-
days at home with
sion. He is off on a
from his duties, and
in numerous friends to
pleased to have him

Colonel John F.
representative in the legis-
the most useful mem-
makers of the legisla-
assessing property in
which has yet been

The people of Georgia,
the shyster lawyers
ficials who meet every
week, supposedly to rep-
resent in reality their ma-
the offices and make

Representative Bod-
has introduced a bill
which we hope will be
one to appropriate
in equipping a textile
technological school in

ard: We agree with
his disappearance. We
agree with him as to
preventatives. For
opons in the hands of
moner to reveal a mob
rous expedient.

In many sections we
oming so discouraged
farming as to give up
going to move to Aus-
tine just because it is
that to that city two
year's municipal con-

Couldn't the legisla-
exceedingly unimport-
ant and devote a little
problem, which is of
importance than any-
come up? Let this be
way or another and

Cracker: It now looks
like a lease system, in-
er by Representative
ity, in the legislature
for the election of a
the pententia, and the
convicts is a clear
will be little if any
er of caring for the
very well.

Mr. Leonard White,
ided in the lower part
fied last week that he
of a shotgun. He had
ating and was sitting
the gun in his hand
his brother, who had
the hammer of the
ound or post in the
a load of shot to be
k of his head.

pullist): The Carnes-
ely democratic paper
has been purchased
a red hot populist,
come out as a popu-
list control the legis-
olists capture Ellen
aper, and the republi-
Longstreet, capture
the mighty fall and
slight ahead.

The political prophet
stitution says Hon.
ll represent the third
tate senate.
for in Mr. Meadows
tice and conservative
believe, would repre-
credit and distinc-
county's time, accord-
stem, to furnish the
ad Oglesworth will be
adow a practically

the most practical
question is to provide
opies on a farm and
a reformatory, and
men for a short time,
ary can be built up
an increase in taxes,
the men can be put
cal change from the
esent time would be
s payers that would
e stringent terms.

The convict reform
has been amended so
committee that it will
w. A large amount
ad much money has
d over the convict
al wind up the con-
eir old camps with-
management and
to get rich off of
re doing now, and
one will continue to
re punishment, ex-
is sent around to

In forecasting the
lities for next year,
The Constitution of
Gus Coggins down
district, it be-
tent the candidate,
ed one and no man
run a better race,
and a favorable
the three counties
kee, Forsyth and
extra to home, and
y for the party,
end of populist, re-
and would have
a party and amou-
s, both white and
as traded horses or
y voter in the dis-
duces with a man
ote for all time to
of the trade, how-
rrent. Here, how-
success of demar-

THE WEATHER

The barometer has risen rapidly in the northern section and fallen somewhat in the lake region, and thence southwestward to the west gulf coast. It has risen nearly stationary, the Atlantic coast states, with the highest readings in the south of the South Carolina coast. An extensive area of high barometer covers the western states, with the highest readings (30.36 inches) in South Dakota and Nebraska. This high is pushing southward and is attended by quite cool weather, and to 20 degrees. The freezing line extends southward to Kansas, and the effect of the low temperature is felt eastward to the Mississippi and as far as central Illinois and southward as far as central Tennessee. It has been unusually warm during the day from the lower lake region southwestward to Texas and thence eastward to the Atlantic coast. Summer temperatures prevailed generally in the southern states, and while the temperatures are yet unusually light from the Ohio valley southward, the prospect for cooler weather is better than it has been for some time. Showers occurred during the day in the upper Mississippi, Missouri and Ohio valleys, and in the lower Mississippi valley, and in the lake region and New York, with rain at lake stations last night, also at St. Louis and New York.

Forecast for the south Atlantic and gulf districts the weather is generally cloudy and threatening, but is clearing in northwestern sections.

Local Report for Yesterday.

Daily mean temperature..... 64
Daily normal temperature..... 74
Lowest temperature..... 54
Highest temperature..... 74
Total rainfall during 24 hours..... .11
Precipidity since January 1st..... .11

General Weather Report.

Daily report of the weather at selected stations as shown by observations taken at 8 a. m. November 15, 1897.

New York, rain	69	72	.00
Boston, clear	68	72	.00
Norfolk, clear	64	74	.00
Washington, clear	64	74	.00
Wilmington, clear	64	74	.00
Charleston, clear	66	76	.00
Atlanta, clear	68	76	.00
Jacksonville, clear	68	78	.00
St. Louis, clear	70	78	.00
Key West, clear	68	76	.00
Atlanta, clear	72	80	.00
Dallas, clear	72	78	.00
San Antonio, clear	72	78	.00
San Diego, clear	70	80	.00
Vicksburg, clear	70	80	.00
New Orleans, clear	74	84	.00
Portland, clear	74	80	.00
Yonkers, clear	74	80	.00
Cyrus, clear	74	80	.00
Buffalo, rain	54	56	.06
Detroit, clear	68	68	.00
Chicago, rain	62	60	.24
Memphis, cloudy	68	76	.00
St. Paul, clear	64	66	.05
Knoxville, clear	68	74	.00
St. Paul, clear	64	66	.05
St. Paul, pt. cloudy	26	30	.00
St. Louis, rain	36	40	.00
St. Paul, clear	36	46	.02
Omaha, cloudy	20	28	.00
St. Paul, clear	20	28	.00
Rapid City, cloudy	28	32	.00
Fort Harte, clear	38	32	.00
Yonkers, pt. cloudy	24	28	.02
Albany, pt. cloudy	24	28	.02

RETAIL DEALERS BEFORE COUNCIL

Liquor Men Present a Petition to the City Fathers.

AGAINST WHOLESALE HOUSES

Touch Up Drug Stores and Say They Sell After Hours.

WANTS THE MATTER BETTER REGULATED

Will Bring About an Investigation of the Question by Council—There Is Great Interest.

The retail liquor dealers of Atlanta, who complained against the wholesale liquor dealers, the drug store liquor dealers and other dealers who are violating the laws of the city by selling liquor at retail to the injury of the retail dealers.

A battle cry note has been sounded by the retail men and they propose to right what they say is wrong, stop the unlawful and unfair retail dealing in liquors by those who pay a small license charge, subvert the retail business and through the channel—the retail saloons—all of which the retail dealers hope to accomplish by the aid and support of the general council.

The retail dealers have petitioned the mayor and general council to take under consideration this question which is of growing importance to the retail dealers directly and to the city indirectly, and the dealers have asked the council to take such action as will give them the protection to which they lay claim.

The retail liquor dealers assert that the customs and abuses of law and official misconception of duties have prevailed in the city to such an extent that in point of fact the retail liquor dealers do a very small part of the retail liquor trade.

They assert that wholesale houses are allowed to sell by the quart in violation of the spirit if not of the letter of the law regulating the liquor traffic in the city which fixes the minimum wholesale quantity at a gallon.

The retail dealers assert that there are many drug stores which take out quart licenses and conduct an unlawful and enormous business outside of the restrictions and regulations thrown around either wholesale or retail dealers.

Drug Stores Sell on Sunday. The retail men assert that these drug stores continually sell at night, after the closing hours for the retail men, on Sundays, on holidays and at all other times when selling liquors by the quart and in smaller quantities.

The petition of the retail dealers sets forth that the evils complained of were not only a gross injustice, but a great hardship upon those who pay a high price for the exclusive retail privilege, but that the practices are such that they are forced to sell at a low price and that the police authorities being unable to suppress the evils.

The petition of the retail liquor dealers sets forth that the trouble originates in the permission indirectly granted by ordinance to wholesale dealers who take out a county license to sell by the quart, this being in violation of the manifest intention of the framers of the laws on the subject.

The retail dealers ask for the reference of their petition to a committee and pray for the passage of such ordinances as will relieve them of the injustices complained of and afford them the protection to which they are entitled by reason of the great license fee paid by them.

The petition was presented to the general council at its meeting yesterday afternoon through Colonel W. T. Moyers, who has been retained by the Retail Liquor Dealers' Association to look after this matter for the association.

The petition was read and referred to the joint committee on ordinances and police and will be considered by that committee at a future date.

The petition of the retail men. The petition of the retail liquor dealers is an interesting document, and is as follows:

Atlanta, Ga., November 16, 1897.—To the Honorable Mayor and Council of the City of Atlanta: The Retail Liquor Dealers' Association of Atlanta respectfully petitions your body, and says:

"1. As you are aware, our members pay a high license tax for the exclusive privilege of selling liquor by the quart in this city, and we believe that we are entitled to your protection in the exercise of this exclusive privilege.

"2. Customs, abuses of law and official misconception of duties have prevailed in the city to such an extent that in point of fact the retail liquor dealers of the city do a very small part of the retail liquor trade. Wholesale houses are allowed to sell by the quart in violation of the spirit, if not of the letter, of the law regulating the liquor traffic in the city, which fixes the minimum wholesale quantity at a gallon.

"3. There are many drug stores which take out quart licenses and conduct an unlawful and enormous business outside of the restrictions and regulations thrown around either wholesale or retail dealers. Liquor is continually sold by the quart on the Sabbath, on holidays and at all other times when selling liquors by the quart and in smaller quantities.

"4. These things complained of work not only a gross injustice and great hardship to those who pay a high price for the exclusive retail privilege, but in our belief these practices are such that they are forced to sell at a low price and that the police authorities being unable to suppress the evils.

"5. We respectfully ask, therefore, that your body refer our petition to the proper committee.

"6. That both said committee and your body take such action as will give them the protection to which they lay claim.

"7. That you will pass such ordinances as will relieve them of the injustices complained of and afford them the protection to which they are entitled by reason of the great license fee paid by them.

"8. That you will pass such ordinances as will relieve them of the injustices complained of and afford them the protection to which they are entitled by reason of the great license fee paid by them.

"9. That you will pass such ordinances as will relieve them of the injustices complained of and afford them the protection to which they are entitled by reason of the great license fee paid by them.

"10. That you will pass such ordinances as will relieve them of the injustices complained of and afford them the protection to which they are entitled by reason of the great license fee paid by them.

"11. That you will pass such ordinances as will relieve them of the injustices complained of and afford them the protection to which they are entitled by reason of the great license fee paid by them.

"12. That you will pass such ordinances as will relieve them of the injustices complained of and afford them the protection to which they are entitled by reason of the great license fee paid by them.

"13. That you will pass such ordinances as will relieve them of the injustices complained of and afford them the protection to which they are entitled by reason of the great license fee paid by them.

THE CURSE

Of mankind—contagious blood poison—attacked his victim Mr. Frank B. Martin, 236 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C., and the usual physician's treatment did him not the slightest good. His condition reached such a deplorable stage when only this terrible disease could produce.

Charles Crowder, a big, overgrown boy who looks to be too lazy to chew when eating, was arraigned in the police court yesterday afternoon for beating his aged grandmother.

The old lady stated that Charles had been read by her, his mother and father being constantly with him, but he would not be reformed, nor he has grown so large as to be beyond her control. She had lately feared he might kill her.

Last Saturday night Charles went home and because his grandmother wouldn't cook him wheat bread he got mad and threw all the flour into the fire. When she remonstrated with him he struck her and might have seriously injured her if the neighbors had not gone to her assistance.

The boy's uncle said he had once tried to kill him with a knife, but he was not successful.

Several neighbors swore that Charles was one of the worst boys in the city.

Recorder Calhoun sized Charles up as a very bad youngster and sent him to the city stockade for thirty days.

Charles Crowder, a big, overgrown boy who looks to be too lazy to chew when eating, was arraigned in the police court yesterday afternoon for beating his aged grandmother.

The old lady stated that Charles had been read by her, his mother and father being constantly with him, but he would not be reformed, nor he has grown so large as to be beyond her control. She had lately feared he might kill her.

Last Saturday night Charles went home and because his grandmother wouldn't cook him wheat bread he got mad and threw all the flour into the fire. When she remonstrated with him he struck her and might have seriously injured her if the neighbors had not gone to her assistance.

The boy's uncle said he had once tried to kill him with a knife, but he was not successful.

Several neighbors swore that Charles was one of the worst boys in the city.

Recorder Calhoun sized Charles up as a very bad youngster and sent him to the city stockade for thirty days.

Charles Crowder, a big, overgrown boy who looks to be too lazy to chew when eating, was arraigned in the police court yesterday afternoon for beating his aged grandmother.

The old lady stated that Charles had been read by her, his mother and father being constantly with him, but he would not be reformed, nor he has grown so large as to be beyond her control. She had lately feared he might kill her.

Last Saturday night Charles went home and because his grandmother wouldn't cook him wheat bread he got mad and threw all the flour into the fire. When she remonstrated with him he struck her and might have seriously injured her if the neighbors had not gone to her assistance.

The boy's uncle said he had once tried to kill him with a knife, but he was not successful.

Several neighbors swore that Charles was one of the worst boys in the city.

Recorder Calhoun sized Charles up as a very bad youngster and sent him to the city stockade for thirty days.

Charles Crowder, a big, overgrown boy who looks to be too lazy to chew when eating, was arraigned in the police court yesterday afternoon for beating his aged grandmother.

The old lady stated that Charles had been read by her, his mother and father being constantly with him, but he would not be reformed, nor he has grown so large as to be beyond her control. She had lately feared he might kill her.

Last Saturday night Charles went home and because his grandmother wouldn't cook him wheat bread he got mad and threw all the flour into the fire. When she remonstrated with him he struck her and might have seriously injured her if the neighbors had not gone to her assistance.

The boy's uncle said he had once tried to kill him with a knife, but he was not successful.

Several neighbors swore that Charles was one of the worst boys in the city.

Recorder Calhoun sized Charles up as a very bad youngster and sent him to the city stockade for thirty days.

Charles Crowder, a big, overgrown boy who looks to be too lazy to chew when eating, was arraigned in the police court yesterday afternoon for beating his aged grandmother.

The old lady stated that Charles had been read by her, his mother and father being constantly with him, but he would not be reformed, nor he has grown so large as to be beyond her control. She had lately feared he might kill her.

Last Saturday night Charles went home and because his grandmother wouldn't cook him wheat bread he got mad and threw all the flour into the fire. When she remonstrated with him he struck her and might have seriously injured her if the neighbors had not gone to her assistance.

The boy's uncle said he had once tried to kill him with a knife, but he was not successful.

Several neighbors swore that Charles was one of the worst boys in the city.

Recorder Calhoun sized Charles up as a very bad youngster and sent him to the city stockade for thirty days.

Charles Crowder, a big, overgrown boy who looks to be too lazy to chew when eating, was arraigned in the police court yesterday afternoon for beating his aged grandmother.

The old lady stated that Charles had been read by her, his mother and father being constantly with him, but he would not be reformed, nor he has grown so large as to be beyond her control. She had lately feared he might kill her.

Last Saturday night Charles went home and because his grandmother wouldn't cook him wheat bread he got mad and threw all the flour into the fire. When she remonstrated with him he struck her and might have seriously injured her if the neighbors had not gone to her assistance.

The boy's uncle said he had once tried to kill him with a knife, but he was not successful.

NOW COMES CALL FOR CITIZENS TO MEET

Citizens to Organize for Reunion of Confederates.

GENERAL EVANS SPEAKS OUT

Says Time Is Ripe for People of Atlanta to Act.

WILL MEET IN THE MAYOR'S OFFICE

Thursday Is the Time and a Huge Crowd Is Expected to Be on Hand That Day.

By permission, I take the liberty of calling a citizens' meeting next Thursday morning at noon for an hour at the mayor's office to take up the question of the reunion of the Confederate Veterans of the United States in Atlanta during 1898.

The recent enthusiastic meeting of the commanders of the state demonstrated the desire of all Georgia that this city's fame for ability and hospitality should be ever increased in the reception it will give the surviving southern veterans, and the desire of a cordial co-operation from the whole state. A strictly business meeting is contemplated for next Thursday.

The above is the official call issued yesterday to the first meeting of citizens to be held in behalf of the reunion of confederates to be held here next July.

It means the organization of the reunion association. It means that the people of Atlanta are to take hold of the matter in a systematic way and prepare for the old soldiers in a way which will do credit to Georgia and to Atlanta.

It is incumbent upon Atlanta at this time to go into the work with an enthusiasm to make it a most signal success. During the days of the last reunion in Nashville, when the invitations came from the different cities; when Louisville, Baltimore, New Orleans and Charleston, and many other cities, were sending out old soldiers to come to their town, the accusation was placed against Atlanta by several speakers that this was not a reunion city.

The city staff made in the preparation for the event refutes again this charge, and from this time on there will be active work done in behalf of the reunion.

The city staff made in the preparation for the event refutes again this charge, and from this time on there will be active work done in behalf of the reunion.

The city staff made in the preparation for the event refutes again this charge, and from this time on there will be active work done in behalf of the reunion.

The city staff made in the preparation for the event refutes again this charge, and from this time on there will be active work done in behalf of the reunion.

The city staff made in the preparation for the event refutes again this charge, and from this time on there will be active work done in behalf of the reunion.

The city staff made in the preparation for the event refutes again this charge, and from this time on there will be active work done in behalf of the reunion.

The city staff made in the preparation for the event refutes again this charge, and from this time on there will be active work done in behalf of the reunion.

The city staff made in the preparation for the event refutes again this charge, and from this time on there will be active work done in behalf of the reunion.

The city staff made in the preparation for the event refutes again this charge, and from this time on there will be active work done in behalf of the reunion.

The city staff made in the preparation for the event refutes again this charge, and from this time on there will be active work done in behalf of the reunion.

The city staff made in the preparation for the event refutes again this charge, and from this time on there will be active work done in behalf of the reunion.

The city staff made in the preparation for the event refutes again this charge, and from this time on there will be active work done in behalf of the reunion.

The city staff made in the preparation for the event refutes again this charge, and from this time on there will be active work done in behalf of the reunion.

The city staff made in the preparation for the event refutes again this charge, and from this time on there will be active work done in behalf of the reunion.

The city staff made in the preparation for the event refutes again this charge, and from this time on there will be active work done in behalf of the reunion.

The city staff made in the preparation for the event refutes again this charge, and from this time on there will be active work done in behalf of the reunion.

The city staff made in the preparation for the event refutes again this charge, and from this time on there will be active work done in behalf of the reunion.

The city staff made in the preparation for the event refutes again this charge, and from this time on there will be active work done in behalf of the reunion.

The city staff made in the preparation for the event refutes again this charge, and from this time on there will be active work done in behalf of the reunion.

The city staff made in the preparation for the event refutes again this charge, and from this time on there will be active work done in behalf of the reunion.

The city staff made in the preparation for the event refutes again this charge, and from this time on there will be active work done in behalf of the reunion.

The city staff made in the preparation for the event refutes again this charge, and from this time on there will be active work done in behalf of the reunion.

The city staff made in the preparation for the event refutes again this charge, and from this time on there will be active work done in behalf of the reunion.

ARE YOU A MAN?

IN EVERY SENSE OF THE WORD. Are You Bearing a Secret Burden Because of Sexual Weakness.

Honest Offer to Suffering Men

A COURSE OF MEDICINE SENT ABSOLUTELY FREE BY MAIL.

Every man suffering from the effects of youthful folly or later excesses restored to PERFECT HEALTH and vigor. Permanent results. No sham. No humbug. No deception. No delay. No expense. No trouble. No pain. No loss of time. No loss of money. No loss of health. No loss of honor. No loss of respect. No loss of friends. No loss of family. No loss of life.

Thousands of weak men who have become discouraged after trying all other treatments have been restored to health and vigor within a very short time after placing themselves in our hands. Prescriptions are sent free. Do not neglect your case. Write to us today in strict confidence.

PHYSICIANS' INSTITUTE, 1766 Masonic Temple, CHICAGO, ILL.

GENERAL TRADE DIRECTORY.

Here Are Some of the Leading Business Houses in Atlanta:

MCKINLEY & OTTO. Interior Decorators, Fresco and Sconce Painters, 404 Peachtree Street.

Walthour & Selkirk. Agents for Cleveland, Envy and Fleeting Bicycles; repairing a specialty; 55 South Pryor Street.

GAVAN BOOK CO., No. 2 Whitehall Street. All kinds of books bought and sold.

Glover's Book Store, 115 Peachtree Street. Pictures framed to order; 36 Whitehall Street.

N. C. Spence Carriage Co., 158 Edgewood Ave. Headquarters for Buggies and Wagons. Fine Wagons made to order.

GEORGIA BUGGY CO., 59 South Broad St. Fine Traps, Surreys, Phaetons, Huggies. Lowest prices for best work.

Atlanta Buggy Co., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Carriages, Buggies, One and Two Seated, Roadsters, Road Cars, Harnesses, Saddles, Whips and Robes. Agents for Mitchell, Old Hickory, Tennessee and Chattanooga Wagons, 20 and 22 Peers Street.

JOHN M. SMITH. First-class home-made Carriages. 129 and 131 Auburn Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

The Globe Shoe & Clothing Co., 91 Whitehall Street. Send for samples and catalogues.

Warm Air Furnaces and Repairs. Phone 525. Moncrief-Downs Co.

Southern Dye & Cleaning Works, 22 and 24 Walton Street. Make old clothes good as new.

Excelsior Steam Dye & Cleaning Works, 55 Decatur St. Tel. 100. All kinds of dyeing and cleaning done.

B. L. LILIENTHAL, Wholesale and Retail China, Crockery, Glassware, Lamp and Art Goods. 57 Peachtree Street.

KREIS STEAM DYEING AND CLEANING WORKS. Cleaned and Dried in Superior Manner. No. 18 Trinity Avenue.

W. P. & L. W. BURT. All Dental Operations Guaranteed to Succeed. Prices Reasonable. City and Country Patronage Solicited. Chamberlin-Johnson Bldg.

Gate City Engraving Co., Cuts for all purposes. Chas. A. Manston, Manager. 100 Whitehall Street.

THE C. A. DAHL CO., Cut Flowers, Seeds, Bulbs and Plants; Sevenship to any point; wholesale and retail; 10 Marietta St.

Female Balm Cures Inflammation, Ulceration and Falling of the Womb. Painful Periods. Leucorrhoea and general weakness. For sale at drug stores.

R. S. Crutcher, Furniture, Mattings, Rugs, Window Shades, Baby Carriages, Bicycles. Write for catalogue. 53 Peachtree Street.

M. H. Abbott, Household Furnishings, Furniture, etc. Can furnish your home, ready for housekeeping, for \$50.00. 102-104 Marietta Street.

Wood & Beaumont, 80-82 Whitehall, 70-72 Broad. Furniture, Baby Carriage Repairs. Tel. 100.

The C. J. Kamper Grocery Co., Headquarters for reliable Food Products. Supplying hotels, clubs and parties.

Lenke & Furstenburg, Manufacturers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers—Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Blankets and all kinds of Saddle and Harness Goods. 100 Whitehall Street.

King Hardware Co., Wholesale and Retail Hardware, Stoves, Tinware, Refrigerators and General Housefurnishing Goods.

LIQUOR AND OPIUM CURER. THE KEELEY INSTITUTE For the cure of Liquor, Opium, Morphine and Tobacco Habits. 901 Whitehall Street.

Austell Lithia Water, A pure cure for all Kidney and Bladder Troubles. Austell Lithia Water Co., 83 Peachtree Street. Tel. 111.

Bowden Lithia Water, A positive cure for all kidney, bladder and stomach troubles. Bowden Lithia Springs Co., 174 Peachtree Street.



Sheriff's Sale for December, 1897. Will be sold before the courthouse door, in the city of Atlanta, Fulton County, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in December next, within the legal hours of sale, the following described property, to-wit:

All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the city of Atlanta, Fulton County, Georgia, in land lot No. 50, in the 14th district of Fulton County, Georgia, being at the point on the south side of Forrest Avenue 162 feet east of Piedmont Avenue and extending thence east along south side of Forrest Avenue 8 feet to property of McCarthy, thence south 125 feet, thence west 8 feet to the property of McCarthy, thence along McCarthy 125 feet to beginning point. Leveled on as the property of McCarthy.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: The tract of land in the city of Atlanta, Fulton County, Georgia, being at the point on the south side of Forrest Avenue 162 feet east of Piedmont Avenue and extending thence east along south side of Forrest Avenue 8 feet to property of McCarthy, thence south 125 feet, thence west 8 feet to the property of McCarthy, thence along McCarthy 125 feet to beginning point. Leveled on as the property of McCarthy.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: The tract of land in the city of Atlanta, Fulton County, Georgia, being at the point on the south side of Forrest Avenue 162 feet east of Piedmont Avenue and extending thence east along south side of Forrest Avenue 8 feet to property of McCarthy, thence south 125 feet, thence west 8 feet to the property of McCarthy, thence along McCarthy 125 feet to beginning point. Leveled on as the property of McCarthy.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: The tract of land in the city of Atlanta, Fulton County, Georgia, being at the point on the south side of Forrest Avenue 162 feet east of Piedmont Avenue and extending thence east along south side of Forrest Avenue 8 feet to property of McCarthy, thence south 125 feet, thence west 8 feet to the property of McCarthy, thence along McCarthy 125 feet to beginning point. Leveled on as the property of McCarthy.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: The tract of land in the city of Atlanta, Fulton County, Georgia, being at the point on the south side of Forrest Avenue 162 feet east of Piedmont Avenue and extending thence east along south side of Forrest Avenue 8 feet to property of McCarthy, thence south 125 feet, thence west 8 feet to the property of McCarthy, thence along McCarthy 125 feet to beginning point. Leveled on as the property of McCarthy.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: The tract of land in the city of Atlanta, Fulton County, Georgia, being at the point on the south side of Forrest Avenue 162 feet east of Piedmont Avenue and extending thence east along south side of Forrest Avenue 8 feet to property of McCarthy, thence south 125 feet, thence west 8 feet to the property of McCarthy, thence along McCarthy 125 feet to beginning point. Leveled on as the property of McCarthy.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: The tract of land in the city of Atlanta, Fulton County, Georgia, being at the point on the south side of Forrest Avenue 162 feet east of Piedmont Avenue and extending thence east along south side of Forrest Avenue 8 feet to property of McCarthy, thence south 125 feet, thence west 8 feet to the property of McCarthy, thence along McCarthy 125 feet to beginning point. Leveled on as the property of McCarthy.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: The tract of land in the city of Atlanta, Fulton County, Georgia, being at the point on the south side of Forrest Avenue 162 feet east of Piedmont Avenue and extending thence east along south side of Forrest Avenue 8 feet to property of McCarthy, thence south 125 feet, thence west 8 feet to the property of McCarthy, thence along McCarthy 125 feet to beginning point. Leveled on as the property of McCarthy.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: The tract of land in the city of Atlanta, Fulton County, Georgia, being at the point on the south side of Forrest Avenue 162 feet east of Piedmont Avenue and extending thence east along south side of Forrest Avenue 8 feet to property of McCarthy, thence south 125 feet, thence west 8 feet to the property of McCarthy, thence along McCarthy 125 feet to beginning point. Leveled on as the property of McCarthy.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: The tract of land in the city of Atlanta, Fulton County, Georgia, being at the point on the south side of Forrest Avenue 162 feet east of Piedmont Avenue and extending thence east along south side of Forrest Avenue 8 feet to property of McCarthy, thence south 125 feet, thence west 8 feet to the property of McCarthy, thence along McCarthy 125 feet to beginning point. Leveled on as the property of McCarthy.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: The tract of land in the city of Atlanta, Fulton County, Georgia, being at the point on the south side of Forrest Avenue 162 feet east of Piedmont Avenue and extending thence east along south side of Forrest Avenue 8 feet to property of McCarthy, thence south 125 feet, thence west 8 feet to the property of McCarthy, thence along McCarthy 125 feet to beginning point. Leveled on as the property of McCarthy.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: The tract of land in the city of Atlanta, Fulton County, Georgia, being at the point on the south side of Forrest Avenue 162 feet east of Piedmont Avenue and extending thence east along south side of Forrest Avenue 8 feet to property of McCarthy, thence south 125 feet, thence west 8 feet to the property of McCarthy, thence along McCarthy 125 feet to beginning point. Leveled on as the property of McCarthy.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: The tract of land in the city of Atlanta, Fulton County, Georgia, being at the point on the south side of Forrest Avenue 162 feet east of Piedmont Avenue and extending thence east along south side of Forrest Avenue 8 feet to property of McCarthy, thence south 125 feet, thence west 8 feet to the property of McCarthy, thence along McCarthy 125 feet to beginning point. Leveled on as the property of McCarthy.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: The tract of land in the city of Atlanta, Fulton County, Georgia, being at the point on the south side of Forrest Avenue 162 feet east of Piedmont Avenue and extending thence east along south side of Forrest Avenue 8 feet to property of McCarthy, thence south 125 feet, thence west 8 feet to the property of McCarthy, thence along McCarthy 125 feet to beginning point. Leveled on as the property of McCarthy.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: The tract of land in the city of Atlanta, Fulton County, Georgia, being at the point on the south side of Forrest Avenue 162 feet east of Piedmont Avenue and extending thence east along south side of Forrest Avenue 8 feet to property of McCarthy, thence south 125 feet, thence west 8 feet to the property of McCarthy, thence along McCarthy 125 feet to beginning point. Leveled on as the property of McCarthy.

Impaired Memory,
Blood Poison, Diseases
of internal organs. Advice and
treatment, free. Address DR. GRUBER,
New York City.

"In order to count, answers must

come through United States mail."

Gartner, Jr., F. S. Kinnard, T. B. Dallas
They will be joined at Chattanooga by
members of the Alhambra Temple.

50c. and \$1.00, all druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

5-r. h., Stonewall.....	12 00	pounds. If found, hold or deliver to
5-r. h., East Fair.....	14 00	er and receive \$25 reward. Virgil J.
3 rooms Peachtree.....	15 00	gan, Duluth, Ga.

Address E. E. Rich & Co., Hillsdale, N.
Nov 16 21

"In order to count, answers must come through United States mail."

They will be joined at Chantaboga by members of the Alhambra Temple.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

3 rooms Peachtree, 15 00	gan, Duluth, Ga.
--------------------------	------------------

NOV 16 21

BULLEST MONTHS

Even the Professional Traders Were Out of the Stock Market.

SUGAR WAS THE SOFT SPOT

Heaviness and Dullness Parity in Sympathy with London, Where Securities Showed Decline.

New York, November 15.—Wall street has not seen such a dull day in many months. Even the professional traders were almost out of the market, and there was a heavy outflow of money from the market.

The market was dull and heavy, with a general decline in prices. The stock market was particularly weak, with many stocks showing a downward trend. The sugar market was the softest spot, with prices falling significantly. The market was heavily influenced by the news from London, where securities showed a decline. The professional traders were mostly out of the market, leaving a thin layer of liquidity. The overall sentiment was pessimistic, with many investors looking for a recovery in the near future.

THE POST'S FINANCIAL CABLE.

New York, November 15.—The Evening Post's London financial cablegram says: The stock markets were quiet and featureless today except for the rise in two or three special favorites. The market was generally dull, with a slight uptick in some sectors. The cablegram highlights the quiet nature of the market and the lack of significant movement. The Post's analysis suggests that the market is waiting for a catalyst to move in one direction or another.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Washington, November 15.—Today's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance \$230,600,000; gold reserve \$135,235,219.

ATLANTA CLEARING HOUSE STATEMENT.

Darwin G. Jones, Manager. Monday, November 15, 1897. \$1,350,351.35; \$350,740.21.

CLEARINGS ELSEWHERE.

New York, November 15.—Clearings \$9,518,100; balances \$1,950,810.

Chicago, November 15.—Clearings \$2,705,220; balances \$1,837,420.

New Orleans, November 15.—Clearings \$1,133,380; balances \$1,133,380.

Memphis, November 15.—Clearings \$1,133,380; balances \$1,133,380.

Baltimore, November 15.—Clearings \$2,464,100; balances \$2,464,100.

Philadelphia, November 15.—Clearings \$1,870,500; balances \$1,870,500.

Cincinnati, November 15.—Clearings \$2,705,220; balances \$2,705,220.

St. Louis, November 15.—Clearings \$1,133,380; balances \$1,133,380.

San Francisco, November 15.—Clearings \$1,133,380; balances \$1,133,380.

Portland, November 15.—Clearings \$1,133,380; balances \$1,133,380.

San Antonio, November 15.—Clearings \$1,133,380; balances \$1,133,380.

Fort Worth, November 15.—Clearings \$1,133,380; balances \$1,133,380.

Omaha, November 15.—Clearings \$1,133,380; balances \$1,133,380.

Des Moines, November 15.—Clearings \$1,133,380; balances \$1,133,380.

Sioux Falls, November 15.—Clearings \$1,133,380; balances \$1,133,380.

Yankton, November 15.—Clearings \$1,133,380; balances \$1,133,380.

Sioux City, November 15.—Clearings \$1,133,380; balances \$1,133,380.

Waterbury, November 15.—Clearings \$1,133,380; balances \$1,133,380.

Meriden, November 15.—Clearings \$1,133,380; balances \$1,133,380.

Hartford, November 15.—Clearings \$1,133,380; balances \$1,133,380.

Springfield, November 15.—Clearings \$1,133,380; balances \$1,133,380.

Stamford, November 15.—Clearings \$1,133,380; balances \$1,133,380.

Greenwich, November 15.—Clearings \$1,133,380; balances \$1,133,380.

Brooklyn, November 15.—Clearings \$1,133,380; balances \$1,133,380.

Queens, November 15.—Clearings \$1,133,380; balances \$1,133,380.

Richmond, November 15.—Clearings \$1,133,380; balances \$1,133,380.

Long Beach, November 15.—Clearings \$1,133,380; balances \$1,133,380.

San Diego, November 15.—Clearings \$1,133,380; balances \$1,133,380.

San Jose, November 15.—Clearings \$1,133,380; balances \$1,133,380.

Stockton, November 15.—Clearings \$1,133,380; balances \$1,133,380.

Modesto, November 15.—Clearings \$1,133,380; balances \$1,133,380.

Yuba City, November 15.—Clearings \$1,133,380; balances \$1,133,380.

Wichita, November 15.—Clearings \$1,133,380; balances \$1,133,380.

Lawrence, November 15.—Clearings \$1,133,380; balances \$1,133,380.

Salina, November 15.—Clearings \$1,133,380; balances \$1,133,380.

Empire, November 15.—Clearings \$1,133,380; balances \$1,133,380.

Leavenworth, November 15.—Clearings \$1,133,380; balances \$1,133,380.

Atchafalaya, November 15.—Clearings \$1,133,380; balances \$1,133,380.

Nebraska, November 15.—Clearings \$1,133,380; balances \$1,133,380.

Nebraska, November 15.—Clearings \$1,133,380; balances \$1,133,380.

Nebraska, November 15.—Clearings \$1,133,380; balances \$1,133,380.

Nebraska, November 15.—Clearings \$1,133,380; balances \$1,133,380.

Nebraska, November 15.—Clearings \$1,133,380; balances \$1,133,380.

Nebraska, November 15.—Clearings \$1,133,380; balances \$1,133,380.

Nebraska, November 15.—Clearings \$1,133,380; balances \$1,133,380.

Nebraska, November 15.—Clearings \$1,133,380; balances \$1,133,380.

Nebraska, November 15.—Clearings \$1,133,380; balances \$1,133,380.

Nebraska, November 15.—Clearings \$1,133,380; balances \$1,133,380.

Nebraska, November 15.—Clearings \$1,133,380; balances \$1,133,380.

Nebraska, November 15.—Clearings \$1,133,380; balances \$1,133,380.

Nebraska, November 15.—Clearings \$1,133,380; balances \$1,133,380.

Nebraska, November 15.—Clearings \$1,133,380; balances \$1,133,380.

Nebraska, November 15.—Clearings \$1,133,380; balances \$1,133,380.

ADVANCE A LITTLE

In Spite of Staggering Heavy Receipts at the Ports.

LIVERPOOL WAS ENCOURAGING

Reports from Both Manchester and the Continent Show Improvement in Trade.

Official closing quotations for spot cotton: Liverpool—Steady; middling 5 1/16.

New York—Steady; middling 5 1/16.

Savannah—Steady; middling 5 1/16.

Galveston—Steady; middling 5 1/16.

Mobile—Steady; middling 5 1/16.

Memphis—Steady; middling 5 1/16.

Augusta—Steady; middling 5 1/16.

Charleston—Steady; middling 5 1/16.

Houston—Steady; middling 5 1/16.

The following is the statement of the receipts, shipments and stock in Atlanta:

RECEIPTS SHIPMENTS STOCK

November 15, 1897

November 15, 1897

November 15, 1897

November 15, 1897

November 15, 1897

November 15, 1897

November 15, 1897

November 15, 1897

November 15, 1897

November 15, 1897

November 15, 1897

November 15, 1897

November 15, 1897

November 15, 1897

November 15, 1897

November 15, 1897

November 15, 1897

November 15, 1897

November 15, 1897

November 15, 1897

November 15, 1897

November 15, 1897

November 15, 1897

November 15, 1897

November 15, 1897

November 15, 1897

November 15, 1897

November 15, 1897

November 15, 1897

November 15, 1897

November 15, 1897

November 15, 1897

November 15, 1897

November 15, 1897

November 15, 1897

November 15, 1897

November 15, 1897

November 15, 1897

November 15, 1897

November 15, 1897

November 15, 1897

November 15, 1897

November 15, 1897

November 15, 1897

November 15, 1897

November 15, 1897

November 15, 1897

November 15, 1897

November 15, 1897

November 15, 1897

November 15, 1897

November 15, 1897

November 15, 1897

November 15, 1897

November 15, 1897

November 15, 1897

November 15, 1897

November 15, 1897

November 15, 1897

November 15, 1897

November 15, 1897

November 15, 1897

November 15, 1897

November 15, 1897

November 15, 1897

November 15, 1897

November 15, 1897

November 15, 1897

November 15, 1897

November 15, 1897

November 15, 1897

November 15, 1897

November 15, 1897

ADVANCE A LITTLE

In Spite of Staggering Heavy Receipts at the Ports.

LIVERPOOL WAS ENCOURAGING

Reports from Both Manchester and the Continent Show Improvement in Trade.

Official closing quotations for spot cotton: Liverpool—Steady; middling 5 1/16.

New York—Steady; middling 5 1/16.

Savannah—Steady; middling 5 1/16.

Galveston—Steady; middling 5 1/16.

Mobile—Steady; middling 5 1/16.

Memphis—Steady; middling 5 1/16.

Augusta—Steady; middling 5 1/16.

Charleston—Steady; middling 5 1/16.

Houston—Steady; middling 5 1/16.

The following is the statement of the receipts, shipments and stock in Atlanta:

RECEIPTS SHIPMENTS STOCK

November 15, 1897

November 15, 1897

November 15, 1897

November 15, 1897

November 15, 1897

November 15, 1897

November 15, 1897

November 15, 1897

November 15, 1897

November 15, 1897

November 15, 1897

November 15, 1897

November 15, 1897

November 15, 1897

November 15, 1897

November 15, 1897

November 15, 1897

November 15, 1897

November 15, 1897

November 15, 1897

November 15, 1897

November 15, 1897

November 15, 1897

November 15, 1897

November 15, 1897

November 15, 1897

November 15, 1897

November 15, 1897

November 15, 1897

November 15, 1897

November 15, 1897

November 15, 1897

November 15, 1897

November 15, 1897

November 15, 1897

November 15, 1897

November 15, 1897

November 15, 1897

November 15, 1897

November 15, 1897

November 15, 1897

November 15, 1897

November 15, 1897

November 15, 1897

November 15, 1897

November 15, 1897

November 15, 1897

November 15, 1897

November 15, 1897

November 15, 1897

November 15, 1897

November 15, 1897

November 15, 1897

November 15, 1897

November 15, 1897

November 15, 1897

November 15, 1897

November 15, 1897

November 15, 1897

November 15, 1897

November 15, 1897

November 15, 1897

